

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1841.

SEE OUR TERMS.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE TIMES.
A. R. OLDHAM, Esq., Middle Grove
Monroe county.
JAMES HUGHES, Esq., Richmond, Ray co.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In two weeks the present volume of the "Times" will expire, and as it is our purpose to call on various friends for the money they may be indebted to us, we hope they may "lay up" the amount in readiness for us. We take this occasion to state that as we expect to make calls in person, our patrons are authorized to pay to us alone, or our published agents.

Mr. C. C. Cady is authorized to receive money for subscriptions and advertising due us in St. Louis.

THE NEW CABINET.

Our latest advices from Washington, render it almost certain that the following gentlemen will compose the new Cabinet: Sec. State—Mr. WEBSTER, of Mass. " Treasury—Mr. EWING, of Ohio. " War—Mr. BELL, of Tenn. " Navy—Mr. BADGER, of N. C. P. M. Genl.—Mr. GRANGER, of N. Y. Att. Genl.—Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky. Mr. Badger is a distinguished lawyer, of N. C., and is said to be in no wise inferior to his colleagues in the Cabinet.

HOWARD COLLEGE—EDUCATION.

We are gratified to learn that such efforts are in progress, as induces the belief that the day is not far distant when this stupendous edifice will be in readiness for the reception of students. It has been but a few days since we saw a subscription book that contained liberal donations from many of our citizens who have a proper appreciation of the advantages of such an institution;—and we most sincerely hope that the people of Howard will not withhold their assent to an object, the benefits of which are to be the property and inheritance of their children. When the farmer or townsman pays his tax, the application of the fund is ordinarily unknown and imperceptible; but in this instance, the money they subscribe is to be expended in full view of their own mansions! However unwelcome a guest the tax-gatherer may generally be, we think the present call irresistible.—It is the draft of childhood and of innocence on the treasury of a parent's heart.

Education is a subject that lies at the bottom of our institutions; and hence it becomes the duty of all to study the genius and the principles, and the interests of a government, the control, the direction, and the very destinies of which are lodged in their own hands. The public mind is the source of light and power. It can alone give impulse and direction to our free institutions, and without its influence, we must sooner or later be wrecked and lost in the convulsions of party. The arts of the demagogue, the love of power, the schemes of daring and lawless ambition, the corrupting influence and corrosive effects of time itself, can alone be combated and successfully resisted by an enlightened public sentiment. Ignorance, blind, stupid ignorance, is the material in the hands of the intestine foe, with which to undermine the foundation or storm the citadel of our liberties; and the only impregnable bulwark we can throw around it, are the affections and the hopes of an enlightened and virtuous people. In other countries the government protects itself with the bayonet and the sword, but here the government is only safe when guarded and protected by its citizens. We would say, therefore, in the language of the Father of his country, let us "promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public sentiment, it should be enlightened."

As we have before remarked, we consider the subject under consideration, more completely identified with the general interest and prosperity of our country, than any other measure on which we have been called to act. And believing as much, we hope, our best interests will be no longer neglected; that we will not shrink from the important proposition, but march forward in one solid phalanx to aid in carrying out the grand scheme. By doing so, we should acquit ourselves of an important duty we owe posterity, and the great and permanent interest of our country and country—do much in implanting those principles of virtue and intelligence in the minds of those who are to follow us, which are indispensable to a nation's happiness and prosperity; as well as having prepared those who

may be called to the councils of the country, to fill with dignity and propriety the places of those who now stand on the watch-towers of liberty, and hold in their hands the destinies of the country. It cannot be expected that all of Missouri's sons will become distinguished for learning and science, but this is no reason why we should not use every effort to call forth the latent talents of the youth of the country. We desire to see all have access to the fountains of education, not because all would be able to gather laurels in the field of Mars—guide the helm of state amidst the turbulence of faction, or display unrivaled genius,—but because there are certain virtues and benefits attendant upon education and science, the attainment of which is in the power of every man, if opportunity were afforded. Let education become general—let the youth of the country be armed with the formidable weapon of intelligence, and the guardianship of our republic may be safely committed to their hands—the billows of party spirit may beat, and the thunderbolts of despotism be hurled against it, yet it will stand immovable, when supported by men whose mental horizon is illuminated by the sacred rays of education, and whose predominate passion is a love of liberty. It was the young Scaliger who would have preferred the honor of writing one of the odes of Horace, to the empire of Germany! If our citizens have one type of such feeling, our object is accomplished.

There was placed in our hands for publication, a very able address on the subject of education and the Howard College, but in consequence of an unusual press of other matter we could not give it place.

Mr. CLAY's speech on the Pre-emption Bill will be found on our first page, which, with the list of Acts passed by the Legislature, occupy a large portion of today's paper to the exclusion of several editorials, communications, &c., which shall appear in our next.

BANK SUSPENSIONS!

We select the following particulars of the late bank suspensions from various sources and believe them to be correct:

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, February 4, 1841.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, held at the Banking house, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Bank of the United States, in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having, since the 15th January last, paid out an amount little, if at all, short of six millions of dollars, in coin or specie funds; and, whereas, the effort to maintain specie payments by this Bank has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation and extraordinary enforcement of its instant liabilities; therefore,

Resolved, That this Bank is under the necessity, for the present, to suspend specie payments.

Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the Directors to collect the debts and convert into cash the assets of this Bank, for the purpose of resuming payments in specie at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extracts from the minutes.

A. LARDNER, Cashier.

A meeting of the delegates of the other Banks was held on Thursday evening, at the Exchange, at which, it was unanimously resolved to continue the payment of specie for their liabilities, notwithstanding the suspension on the part of the Bank of the United States.

The following are the proceedings:

BANK MEETING.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the Banks of the City and County of Philadelphia, convened upon official notice of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States, held February 4, present Delegates from the following Banks:

Pennsylvania, Girard, Philadelphia, North America, Farmers and Mechanics, Commercial, Mechanics, Western, Penn Township, Southwark, Kensington, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Moyamensing, and the Bank of the Northern Liberties.

JOHN WHITE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. A. RAYBOLD, appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted, That the Banks represented in this meeting will continue the payment of specie for all their liabilities.

JOHN WHITE, Chairman.

F. A. RAYBOLD, Secretary.

We learn from a letter dated at Philadelphia on the 5th inst. at 5 P. M. that intense excitement prevailed in that city throughout the whole of the day. The history of Philadelphia never has presented such a scene. At the opening of the Banks on that day, the U. S. Bank paid their five dollar notes, and the other Banks paid all their liabilities up to 11 o'clock. At that hour, the North American Bank, Philadelphia, Farmers and Mechanics, and one other, continued to pay the demands upon them; all the rest went down to five dollar notes. The Girard Bank stopped entirely on that day, and it was expected

that the whole of them would suspend on the 6th. All the Banks were crowded until the hour of closing. Standing at the door of the U. S. Hotel, ten thousand persons might be seen in the street, and there they remained until 3 o'clock. All business was suspended, and there was much apprehension from the excited state of the populace.

U. S. Bank Stock sold on the 5th, at Philadelphia at 34 to 36.

All the Philadelphia Banks but two had suspended on the 7th and it was thought that they must soon follow.

Several of the New Jersey Banks suspended on the 5th and 6th, and the 8th; the Banks of Baltimore came to the same determination, by the vote of a delegation from the several Banks of that city; held in convention for the consideration of the subject. We expect to hear by the next mail, that the Virginia Banks have followed suite. The Baltimore American says: "On Saturday perhaps upwards of \$100,000 in specie were drawn from the Banks of Baltimore by note holders and on drafts; and yesterday morning a number of brokers and agents from the eastward stood ready to draw coin, had not the determination to suspend interposed to prevent them.—The Virginia Banks will, without doubt, also suspend."

The Richmond Whig of the 9th says, that there was no fears entertained that the Banks of that place would suspend. There was a report in that place on the same day that the Petersburg Banks had suspended.

The State Bank of Illinois has also suspended.

The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer, may be regarded as an exponent of the feelings and intentions of the new administration in reference to the subject of which it treats, and at this time, is somewhat suited to the meridian of Boon's Luck:

SELLING OUT.

If we may trust rumor, the incumbents of office are resigning or preparing to resign in considerable numbers, recommending Whigs of their own selection. We hope this is not true, but if it should turn out to be true, we doubt not all such cases would be among the first instances of just correction by the appointing power. When cases of that kind are found, if any such should be found, it is not unfair to suppose that the transaction was founded on some consideration not avowed, and it may be safely predicted that nothing wearing the appearance of bargaining of any kind will receive the sanction either of the new Executive or the Public.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The following, which we copy from the National Intelligencer of the 5th instant, seems as decisive of the propriety as, it may be, of the probability of an Extra Session of the National Legislature. A correspondent at Washington, with proper facilities for correct conjecture, thinks it probable the Session will be opened about the first of May.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 5.

The question of an EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS, which has been for the last two months the subject of controversy in the newspapers, begins now to be much discussed in the circles of the Metropolis.

After much consideration upon the subject (which has served to modify somewhat our first opinion in regard to it) we have arrived at the conclusion that the question of an EXTRA SESSION was in effect decided by the PEOPLE in November last, when they decided, by a majority of a hundred and forty odd thousand votes, that there should be a change of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. By that decision they determined that there should be a change of administration—a change of policy—a change in the measures of government. They determined that Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration should cease on the 4th of March next, and that General HARRISON'S Administration should begin on that day. To carry out their will the change of measures, Legislative as well as Executive, ought, if it were practicable, to commence on that day.—But, since that change cannot then commence, as far as Legislative action is necessary, the National Legislature ought to be called together at the earliest convenient and practicable day.

The effect of postponing any action by the next Congress until the day fixed by the Constitution for assembling (the first Monday in December) will be to postpone Mr. VAN BUREN'S Administration twelve or eighteen months after its constitutional termination; for it would take that time, counting from the 4th of March, to mature in Congress any important measure. The continuation of Mr. VAN BUREN'S administration Sub-Treasury and all! An extension of specie payments, and a still greater extension of the 1st of July next, at a moment when the Banks are struggling to resume and maintain the resumption of specie payments! These are some of the inevitable consequences of a recess of Congress for nine months. Instead of this, the People want new measures, which shall provide for their welfare, and which shall look both to the Government and from the Government to them. Their will in this respect can only be accomplished by means of an Extra Session of Congress. To propose an Extra Session, under these circumstances, is virtually to maintain that all measures of relief to the People are to be postponed for some fifteen or eighteen months; that is to say, put off, until a large part of the term of the administration, which was to mature and adopt them, has passed away.

But, if the view of the question of an Extra Session were restricted to the condition of the Government alone, without regard to the wants and the good of the People, an affirmative decision of it would be inevitable. There is now, incontestably, a deficient revenue. During the next ordinary Session of Congress five millions more of this deficient revenue will be constituted by the operation of the Compromise act, one-half of which goes off on the 31st of December of this year. Suppose Congress not to meet until the first Monday of that month, how is it possible to provide in season for this additional deficiency? How, we repeat, and give reasonable notice to the merchants to regulate their importations?

But, if the People had not decided in favor of an Extra Session, and if the condition of the Government did not require it, our opponents have resolved, by their course during the present Session, to render it inevitable. They seem determined to leave everything in the greatest disorder and confusion. They have not made, and refuse to make, any provision for the deficit in the Treasury.—Their financial schemes do not go beyond the issue of due-bills, or Treasury notes, to supply pres-

ent necessities. These, they think, will relieve them, although they know that the charge which they will make upon the two last quarters of the year must greatly embarrass the new administration. In one branch of Congress, during the two months which have expired of this Session, scarcely anything has been done; whilst in the other, four weeks have been spent of the most precious time of the Session in passing a pre-emption law, though there is one already in existence.

We feel fortified in the conviction of the indispensable necessity of an Extra Session of Congress by the repugnance with which our good friends of the present administration party regard it.—They appear to be greatly grieved and shocked by the idea of it. Without it, they know that their measures, their implements, their instruments, will continue to operate. With it, they see the prospect of the establishment of those salutary measures of relief, of reform, and of economy, which the wants of the People demand, and the will of the People has decreed.

Some, who have not reflected upon the subject, seem to apprehend that as Mr. VAN BUREN has, early in his term, an abortive Extra Session, an Extra Session now may prove injurious to the administration of Gen. HARRISON. But, for what purpose was his Extra Session called? Was it to relieve the People? No such thing. That purpose was expressly repudiated. It was called to propose that last most disastrous link in the chain of rash experiments, the Sub-Treasury. It was called, not for the People, but for the Office-holders. General HARRISON'S Extra Session (should he summon one) will be convened for the benefit and for the interests both of the People and the Government.

The occasion has seemed to us to call for the expression of our views on this subject, and we have not shunned it. We speak, of course for ourselves only, and with due deference to the opinions of such as may differ from us upon this question.

MCLEOD INDICTED.

The Cleveland Herald learns from the Lockport Balance of the 6th inst., that on the morning of that day, the Grand Jury, after being engaged two or three days in hearing evidence against Alexander McLeod, came into Court with a bill against him for MURDER!

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

The bill before the Senate gives to St. Louis six Representatives.

Boone and Howard three.
St. Charles, Pike, Marion, Monroe, Callaway, Ray, Clay, Platte, Jackson, Cooper, Cole, Franklin, Washington, and Cape Girardeau, each two.

St. Charles and Warren compose the first senatorial district.

Lincoln, Montgomery, and Audrain, the 2nd.

Pike, the third.

Ralls, Marion, and Monroe, the fourth.

Shelby, Lewis, Clarke, Scotland, and Adair, the fifth.

Macon, Linn, Grundy, and Livingston, the sixth.

Randolph and Charlton, the seventh.

Carroll, Caldwell, Davies, and Clinton, the eighth.

Ray, Clay, and Platte, the ninth.

Buchanan, Andrew, and Holt, the tenth.

Howard, the eleventh.

Boone, the twelfth.

Callaway, the thirteenth.

Jackson, Van Buren, and Bates the fourteenth.

Lafayette and Johnson, the fifteenth.

Saline, Pettis, and Benton, the sixteenth.

Jasper, Newton, Barry and Dade, the seven-

teenth.

Rives, St. Clair, Polk and Niangua, the eight-

teenth.

Greene, Taney, Ozark and Wright, the nine-

teenth.

Morgan, Kinderhook, Miller and Pulaski, the twentieth.

Cooper, Cole and Osage, the twenty-first.

Crawford, Gasconade and Washington, the twenty-second.

Franklin and Jefferson, the twenty-third.

St. Louis the twenty-fourth.

St. Genevieve, St. Francois, Shannon and Ripley, the twenty-fifth.

Perry, Madison and Wayne, the twenty-sixth.

Cape Girardeau, the twenty-seventh.

Scott, Soddard and New Madrid, the twenty-

eighth.

The twenty-fourth district elects three senators; the fourth, ninth and twenty-first districts two; and every other district one.

The second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seven-

teenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-

second, twenty-third, twenty-fifth, and twenty-

fourth districts shall elect one senator; and the fourth and ninth two senators in 1842; the first, fifth, eleventh, fifteenth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh districts elect one senator in 1842; and another senator in 1844; the twenty-fourth district elects two senators in 1842; and another senator in 1844.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Jewett Norris, Robert Peery and Isaac J. Harvey, as Justices of the county court of Grundy county; and Wm. Tharckill as Sheriff of said county.

Samuel Crumley, Wm. Dickens and Upton Rohrer, Justices of the county court of Andrew county; and Ezekiel Smith, Sheriff.

Col. Edgar Flory, and to commander in Chief.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Reached Washington on the 9th, and was received with a good deal of parade by the citizens. On the 10th he made a visit to President Van Buren. He was to remain in Washington a day or two, when he was to leave on a visit to his relations in Virginia.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL, authorizing the issue of \$5,000,000 of Treasury notes, any time between the 3d of March and the end of the year 1841, has passed the House.

From the Madisonian.

BRITISH MO DESTY.

We take the following extract from the Colonial Magazine, for January, published in London. If, as is thought, it expresses the views of Lord Palmerston, it is important. We are now, it seems, to be intimidated into concession to the entire claims of the British. Possibly the delay in the negotiation of the Boundary question is improved in the preparation of the squadron alluded to. Shall we see only when the fleet is in view?

From the Colonial Magazine for Jan. 1841.

Article—AMERICA.

"It is our duty to settle at once the boundary question. We are now maintaining a large and expensive army in Canada and New Brunswick; let a powerful squadron of ships of the line, heavy frigates, steam ships, and bomb vessels, be ordered to rendezvous in Halifax at the opening of the navigation in the spring, and measures be, in the mean time, taken, through our Minister at Washington, to declare, peremptorily, that the boundary must be fixed within a given time. As the Americans are always so ready to take advantage of the imagined difficulties of England, let us not lose the present opportune period for the claiming and establishing of rights, which have been fraudulently withheld."

From the Madisonian, Feb. 11.

EXAMINATION OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the official examination of the votes for President and Vice President of the U. States, the two Houses proceeded at twelve o'clock to the execution of the order in regard to it, adopted on the 2nd inst. A message having been received by the Senate, that the House of Representatives was ready to receive them, the Senators preceded by the Vice President, the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two Houses, the Secretary and his assistants, went to the Hall, and took the seats provided for them on the right of the Chair. They were received by the members standing. The Vice President was conducted to the Chair as presiding officer of the meeting—the Speaker occupying a seat on his left. Mr. Preston, the teller on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Cushing and John W. Jones, the tellers on the part of the House, took the places assigned to them at the Clerk's table.

The Senators and Representatives being seated, the Vice President proceeded to open the packets addressed to him containing the votes of the different States. These having been read at length by the tellers, and complete lists having been made, the Vice President then rose and announced the following result:

Whole number of votes for President, 204

Of which William Henry Harrison 204

received

Marlin Van Buren 69

He therefore declared William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, duly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1841.

Whole number of votes for Vice President, 294.

Of which John Tyler, of Va., received 234

Richard M. Johnson, of Ky. 44

Littleton W. Tazewell, of Va. 11

James K. Polk, of Tenn. 1

He therefore declared John Tyler, of Va., duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1841.

After this announcement, the Senate retired to their Chamber; and a joint committee consisting of Mr. Preston, of the Senate, and Messrs. Cushing and Wise, of the House, having been appointed to wait on General Harrison, and inform him of his election, the two Houses immediately adjourned.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Frisloe, Mr. JAMES BRADLEY of this place, to Miss ZERELDA ANN, daughter of Martin Gibson of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HENRY W. KRING to Miss ELIZABETH GIVENS, all of this county.

Removal—New Goods.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store house of Messrs. Boon & Bumgardner, on the Brick Row. He is now receiving a large supply of groceries, consisting in part of 2,000 lbs. Coffee, 10,000 lbs. Sugar, 6 barrels Molasses, &c. &c. JOEL PREWITT. Fayette, Feb. 27th, 1841. 30—tf.

Wm. H. McKinstry.

PRACTICAL HATTER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN HATS & CAPS,

No. 11, Market St. (one door above Maine).

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of HATS & CAPS of every description, which he will sell very low for cash or city acceptances. Country Merchants will find it their interest to give him a call. St. Louis, Feb. 1840.—40—6 mcs.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for Job Work and Advertising are notified that unless payment be made by the 10th of March, coercive measures must be adopted. The accounts are in the hands of Thomas E. Birch, who may be found at his room two doors above the Bank, or at the Counting room of Messrs. Harvey & Birch. C. C. CADY.

Feb. 27th—1841.—50.—3f.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained of the Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County, letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Watts deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters or they may be precluded from being any benefit of said estate; and if not presented within three years they will be forever barred. W. B. WATTS, Administrator. JAS. J. WATTS, Administrator. Feb. 27, 1841.—50—4f.

School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the qualified voters of School Township No. 2, in the County of Howard, that an annual meeting of said township will be held at Lot Hackney's on the 27th day of March, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M. as appointed at last annual meeting. G. H. HUBBELL, Township Clerk. Hazel Ridge, Feb. 20th, 1841.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will apply at the next regular term of the county court of Charlton county, for a final settlement of our administration on the estate of Isaac Campbell, deceased. THOS. FRISTOL, administrator. ALEX. CAMPBELL, administrator. Feb. 19, 1841. 48—1w.

Notice.

IS hereby given to all creditors and others interested or concerned in the estate of SAMUEL LEVERN, deceased, that the undersigned administrator of said estate, will make application to the County Court of Charlton county on the first day of the next term of said court, to be begun and held on the third Monday of April, A. D. 1841, at the court-house within and for said county of Charlton, for a final settlement of said estate. NANCY LEFFLER, Administrator. February 20, 1841. 40—1w.

HOTEL.

JOHN R. PRICE wishes to inform his friends and the public that he is now occupying the MANSION HOUSE, IN BOONVILLE. December 12th, 1840. 30—1f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Fayette and vicinity, that they have just received from the Eastern Cities, and are now opening in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Shirley, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of

Dry Goods; Groceries;

China, Glass and Queensware;

Hardware; Boots & Shoes;

Books, Hats & Caps,

together with a very fine assortment of JUNIATA IRON and NAIL, all of which they are determined to sell on the most liberal terms.

As their stock of WOOLEN GOODS is very large and fresh, and their determination is to sell CHEAP, they would respectfully suggest that it might be to the advantage of those wishing to purchase to give them a call.

PERRY & BILLINGSLEY. Fayette, Nov. 21—35tf

N. B. A liberal discount will be made on Cash sales. P. & B.

Cigars! Cigars!! Cigars!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of CHARITON, and the public generally, that he has on hand and will constantly receive fresh supplies of all kinds of CIGARS.—All orders entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. WM. N. FEAZEL. Chariton, Dec. 12, 1840.—39—tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Guardian for James Montgomery—a person of unsound mind—will make application to the County Court of Randolph County, at the February Term 1841, for a final settlement of his accounts, and for leave to resign his guardianship. THOMAS GUNN, Guardian. Jan. 10th 1841.—44—5f.

R. H. Saunders & Co. DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, GLASGOW, MO.

HAVING associated themselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Druggists and Apothecaries, will keep constantly on hand a general assortment, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Brushes of all kinds, Oils, Fancy articles, &c. &c. &c. Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will sell to their customers on the most reasonable terms. Physicians and merchants supplied with articles that